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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/633,607	07/31/2003	John Santhoff	30287-103	7423
44279	7590	07/27/2005	EXAMINER	
PULSE-LINK, INC. 1969 KELLOGG AVENUE CARLSBAD, CA 92008			SQUIRES, BRETT S	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2836	

DATE MAILED: 07/27/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/633,607

Applicant(s)

SANTHOFF ET AL.

Examiner

Brett S. Squires

Art Unit

2836

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 May 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 3-41 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 3-24 and 26-41 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 25 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 11 May 2005 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

1. The corrections made to the drawings submitted on May 11, 2005 have been received and are accepted by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claims 8 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

4. Claim 8 recites the limitation "the current sources provide substantially a same current as a second current source" in page 24. Claim 8 is incomplete because it does not recite the interconnections of "a second current source" with the electromagnetic pulse generator. Appropriate correction is required.

5. Claim 9 recites the limitation "the current sources provide substantially the different current as a second current source" in page 24. Claim 9 is incomplete because it does not recite the interconnections of "a second current source" with the electromagnetic pulse generator. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

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(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

7. Claims 1-4,8,14-21,24, 30-38, and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Hinton (US 2004/0109506).

Hinton disclose an electromagnetic pulse generator for ultra-wideband communications (figure 11 ref# 1100, figure 12 ref# 1100, and figure 14 ref# 1435) having a control unit (figures 11-12 ref# 1110), at least two current sources (figure 12 ref# 1105,1205,1206,1207,1208), at least two switching elements connected to the current sources each of the switching elements structured to receive a signal from the control unit (page 7 paragraph 76), a switch connected to the at least two switching elements, the switch structured to receive a signal from the control unit (figures 11-12 ref# 1115 and page 6 paragraph 71), and a load connected to the switch ("filter" figure 14 ref# 1440).

Regarding Claims 2-3:

Hinton discloses a first set of resistive elements connected to the current sources and the switching elements with the resistive elements also connected to a second voltage level (figure 12 ref# 1215) and a second set of resistive elements connected to the switching elements and to the switch with the second set of resistive elements also connected to the second voltage level (figure 12 ref# 1105 and page 7 paragraph 77).

Regarding Claim 4:

See page 6 paragraphs 70-72.

Regarding Claim 8:

See pages 6-7 paragraphs 75-76.

Regarding Claims 14-19:

See pages 2-3 paragraphs 33-41

Regarding Claim 20:

Hinton discloses an electromagnetic pulse generator for ultra-wideband communications (figure 11 ref# 1100, figure 12 ref# 1100, and figure 14 ref# 1435) having a control unit (figures 11-12 ref# 1110), a first set of current sources connected to a first voltage (figure 12 ref# 1105, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208), a first set of switching elements connected to the first set of current sources with each of the first set of switching elements structured to receive a signal from the control unit (page 7 paragraph 76), a switch connected to the first set of switching elements, the switch structured to receive a signal from the control unit (figures 11-12 ref# 1115 and page 6 paragraph 71), a second set of switching elements connected to the switch with each of the second set of switching elements structured to receive a signal from the control unit (figure 12 ref# 1105 and page 7 paragraph 76), a second set of current sources connected to the second set of switching elements with each of the second set of current sources connected to a second voltage level (figure 12 ref# Vdd/2, 1105), and a load connected to the switch ("filter" figure 14 ref# 1440).

Regarding Claim 21:

See page 6 paragraphs 70-72.

Regarding Claim 24:

See pages 6-7 paragraphs 75-76.

Regarding Claims 30-35:

See pages 2-3 paragraphs 33-41

Regarding Claim 36-38 and 40:

Hinton discloses an electromagnetic pulse generating system for ultra-wideband communications having a control means for generating a plurality of digital signals (figures 11-12 ref# 1110 and page 6 paragraphs 70-72), series connected electromagnetic pulse generating means for generating a plurality of electromagnetic pulses in response to the plurality of digital signal ("pulse generator" figure 11 ref# 1100, figure 12 ref# 1100, figure 14 ref# 1435), and aggregating means for combining the plurality of electromagnetic pulses ("filter" figure 14 ref# 1440 and pages 4-5 paragraphs 56-58).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 5, 21, and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Hinton (US 2004/0109506) and McCorkle (US 6,735,238).

Hinton discloses the above stated electromagnetic pulse generator for ultra-wideband communications having a control unit, but does not disclose the control unit is a microprocessor or the aggregating means is a summing circuit.

McCorkle discloses an ultra wideband communication system, method, and device with low noise pulse formation having microprocessor control unit (col. 13 lines 53-67 and col. 14 lines 1-9) and a multiplier aggregating means (col. 20 lines 46-67 and col. 21 lines 1-40).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Hinton to include a microprocessor control unit such as that taught by McCorkle in order to allow the electromagnetic pulse generator for ultra-wideband communications to use the appropriate software readily prepared by programmers for ultra wideband communications.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have further modified Hinton to include a multiplier aggregating means such as that taught by McCorkle in order to allow the electromagnetic pulse generator for ultra-wideband communications to use different encoding schemes with different data rates from transmitting data.

10. Claims 6, 7, 22, 23, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Hinton (US 2004/0109506) and Beeman (US 6,614,284).

Hinton discloses the above stated electromagnetic pulse generator for ultra-wideband communications having a control unit, but does not disclose the current sources are Wilson current mirrors and Widlar current mirrors.

Beeman discloses a Widlar current mirror (figure 6 and col. 4 lines 37-44) and a Wilson current mirror (figure 7 and col. 4 lines 45-58).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Hinton to include using current mirrors such as those taught by Beeman in order to have all of the current sources producing a faithful copy of the desired current.

11. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Hinton (US 2004/0109506) and Batra (US 2003/0227980).

Hinton discloses the above stated electromagnetic pulse generator for ultra-wideband communications having a first set of current sources connected to a first voltage (figure 12 ref# 1105,1205,1206,1207,1208), but does not disclose the current source provides a substantially different current than a second current source

Batra discloses an electromagnetic pulse generator for ultra-wideband communications (figure 6a ref# 600) having a control unit (page 5 paragraph 59), at least two current sources (figure 6a ref# 600,611,612,613,614), at least two switching elements connected to the current sources each of the switching elements structured to receive a signal from the control unit (figure 6a ref# 600,615,616,617,618), a switch connected to the at least two switching elements, the switch structured to receive a

signal from the control unit (page 5 paragraph 59), and a load connected to the switch ("filter" figure 3 ref# 340). Batra further discloses the current sources are turned on based on the information obtained from a memory to produce two different currents (abstract and page 1 paragraphs 9 and 10).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Hinton to include to current sources that produce two different currents such as that disclosed by Batra in order to increase the flexibility of the electromagnetic pulse generator by allowing more than one type of pulse to be generated by the current sources (page 1 paragraphs 5 and 6).

12. Claims 10-12 and 26-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Hinton (US 2004/0109506) and Libove (US 2003/0048212).

Hinton discloses the above stated electromagnetic pulse generator for ultra-wideband communications having a switch connected to the current sources, but does not disclose switch comprises an inverter composed of transistors.

Libove discloses multiple transistor pairs acting as voltage level activated switches (figure 3 and page 4 paragraph 54).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Hinton to include using multiple transistor pairs acting as voltage level activated switches such as that disclosed by Libove in order to increase the switching speed of the electromagnetic pulse generating circuit by using transistor switches instead of mechanical switches.

13. Claims 13 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Hinton (US 2004/0109506) and Dvorak (US 6,522,210).

Hinton discloses the above stated electromagnetic pulse generator for ultra-wideband communications having a filter as the load, but is silent on the type of filter being used.

Dvorak discloses an RC filter connected to a pulse generator (figure 3 ref# 120, col. 6 lines 66-67, and col. 7 lines 1-15).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Hinton to include an RC filter such as that discloses by Dvorak in order to remove noise from the electromagnetic pulse generator's output.

14. Claim 39 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Hinton (US 2004/0109506) and Nagao (US 6,653,993).

Hinton discloses the above stated electromagnetic pulse generator for ultra-wideband communications, but does not disclose the electromagnetic pulse generating means are connected in parallel.

Nagao discloses two pulse generator connected in parallel (figure 9 and col. 10 lines 52-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Hinton to include pulse generators connected in

parallel such as that disclosed Nagao in order to allow the electromagnetic pulse generator for ultra-wideband communications to produce a two-step falling waveform.

Allowable Subject Matter

15. Claim 25 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

16. All of the information the applicant has requested including provisional applications 60/423,697 and 60/423,709 is available to the public through the USPTO's Public PAIR website at <http://portal.uspto.gov/external/potral/pair> for viewing and/or printing. If applicant cannot view or print the provisional applications from the Public PAIR website, the applicant can still use the Public PAIR website to order copies of the provisional applications.

Applicant's arguments, see pages 14 and 15, of the amendment filed May 11, 2005, with respect to claims 1-3, 20 and 25 as being anticipated by Batra (US 2003/0227980) have been fully considered and are persuasive. The rejection of claims 1-3, 20 and 25 as being anticipated by Batra (US 2003/0227980) has been withdrawn.

Applicant's arguments, see pages 14 and 15, of the amendment filed May 11, 2005, with respect to claim 9 as being anticipated by Batra (US 2003/0227980) have

been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of .

Conclusion

17. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brett S. Squires whose telephone number is (571)272-2268. The examiner can normally be reached on 9am-5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Brian Sircus can be reached on (571)272-2800 x 36. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Brett S Squires
Examiner
Art Unit 2836



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